## PURSUING MORE SUGAR MEN -West Indies

INDIVIDUAL REFINERS EX-PECTED TO PAY UP TOO.

Report That Trust Board Will Be Rec stituted—Government Official Says Na-tional Offers \$600,000—Artrockie's Talks of Pirates and Havemeyer.

It was learned yesterday that certain individual sugar refiners besides minor companies are to be invited to pay up back duties to the Government, as the trust and the Arbuckles have done and the National Sugar Refining Company is

The majority of individual importe do not pay the duty themselves. They leave it to the seller and it is figured in on the price of the augar. But some of them pay the duty, and it is these men that Prosecutors Henry L. Stimeon and Winfred T. Denison are after. There are four or five importers involved, all of whom have benefited considerably from the practice of skinning the Goynt by underweighing: One of the gest sugar corporation executives New York told THE SUN yesterday hat the individual importers concern have been doing exactly as the big refin-tion have done and benefiting in exactly the same way—getting the best of the reights by from two to thirty-five pounds

at to work on the books of the Amer-Sugar Refining Company and disovered that the Government could claim 1,000,000 in forfelts and stolen duties lit on the fact that the Arbuckles the National had been favored in ing by the Government weighers. ral that they went after the indiinal importers. They discovered ex-ty what they were looking for—that as of four or five of these importers ed extraordinary discrepanci countries in the said yesterday that the said yesterday that the said yesterday that the same to square themselves with the nt that the augur trust and the

TRUST DIRECTORS WAY BE PETTRED. wear district heard yesterday that nt Washington B. Thomas of the in Sugar Refining Company, who cooded the late Henry O. Havemeyer, going to make a pretty thorough house-dules. More new directors are to go the board in January. The refiners int that things are not so peaceful company between Mr. Thomas and sectors in sympathy with his aims directors who were associated the old regime in the management. her heard that several directors will have a apportunity to resign and that John E. bursons, who has resigned as general pulsel; will resign also as a director. Here is a pretty distinct impression many the sugar men that the retiring trectors will be those who were indicted or conspiracy in the case of the Pennsylmia Refming Company, the Segal content. The sugar trust directors indicted in lat case were John E. Parsons, Arthur maner, Charles H. Senfi, John Mayer and learge H. Frazier. The annual meeting the American Sugar Refming Company vill be held on the third Wednesday of sinuary.

NATIONAL SAID TO OFFER \$600,000. National Said TO OFFER 200,000.

National Sugar Refining Company, books are being raked by the Govern's lawyers to find out how much ressury has lost in ten years of sugar weighing, has made an offer to settle 00,000 according to a customs official ar with the work of the prosecution. old THE SUN yesterday that the control of the prosecution. familiar with the work of the prosecution. He told The Sun yesterday that the offer had been made to Henry L. Stimson and Winfred T. Denison, the Government's special counsel, and that Mr. Stimson and Mr. Denison are holding back with the idea that a completed stamination of the books may show that \$700,000 or more may be obtained.

The Government is carrying on one investigation of the National's books and the National has experts at work on a separate set of estimates. In the ten years the National imported about

1,000 cargoes, averaging about 400 a year.
It was learned yesterday that the Government's experts have digged into the cooles deeply enough to satisfy themselves that the company owes upward of \$700.1000, but President James H. Post of the company denies that the amount is so large. His experts have covered importations for two years of the ten and have made out, on an estimate from the results, so Mr. Post said yesterday, an apparent debt to the Government of from \$200,000 to \$300,000. He said, though, that the company has not completed its estimates. THE RISING BEAM

Mr. Post could not believe that anybody connected with his company had been guilty of deliberate fraud. He thought that the advantage in weighing that the National has enjoyed for ten years came about naturally—through the friendship of Government weighers with dock employees of the National and through the lact that the weighers always gave the augar companies the advantage of a "rising beam." In the course of ten years the slight difference in weight between what a rising beam would give might easily a falling beam would give might easily amount, he thought to \$300,000, perhaps of 1 per cent. of the duty.

treating other sugar concerns in the same way. Then too the Government weighers are usually pretty friendly with the sugar employees on the docks and are anxious to let them make a good showing with their bosses. It is very easy by these two reasons to account for the command to the command the sugar trivial amount we are add. ratively trivial amount we are said. We have been open and above-

Mr. Post added that when he said on Wednesday that the amount in question was approximately what Arbuckle Bros. and paid he did not mean to be understood that the National owed \$700,000. tood that the National owed \$700,000. In such enormous transactions \$200,000 or \$300,000 isn't so important as it would so in lesser businesses. He was presenting merely, he said, the company's inompleted estimates. He didn't know that figures Mr. Stimson might have.

The customs official who informed Tunious that the National Sugar Refining Company had made an offer of \$600,000 a avoid civil suit, said that he had gone wer the matter pretty thoroughly and believed that \$700,000 was about the correct gure. He had an idea that when Presient Post's experts got through with

ent Post's experts got through with heir work Mr. Post would agree that he Government's figures were thoroughly tor William Loeb, Jr., went to

Collector William Loeb, Jr., went to Washington yesterday, starting rather hurriedly. It was said at the Custom House that Mr. Loeb had been requested by Secretary MacVeagh to come to Washington and discuss an important phase of the customs investigation. Mr. Loeb left nobody at the Custom House to speak for him.

# 3 CRUISES FROM NEW YORK

March 24, February 22. \$85.00 & \$150 Up By S.S. MOLTEE (12.500 tons), largest steamer ever sent to Caribbean.

## South America

ajong the Bast Coast to Straits of agelian and visita to Chili.
FIRST GRAND CRUISE By S. S. BLUECHER (15,50) 81 DAYS-\$350 UP 41-45 BROADWAY, M. Y. HAMBURG-AMERICAN

He talked of the floating hotel ship, the Jacob A. Stamler, saying that this charity had given him the keenest pleasure he had ever known. He also spoke of his inventions for raising wrecked ships and of his efforts to raise the Yankee, now on the bottom among the Hen and Chickens. He will have her up again yet, he said. Speaking of wrecks and ships reminded Mr. Arbuckle of pirates, and forgetting his determination not to talk about sugar frauds, he said:

Of all the pirates that ever lived those sugar weighers on the docks are the well what's the use of talking about it, and

sigar weighers on the docks are the well what's the use of talking about it, and you know I mustn't talk now." He did, however, go on long enough to

He did, however, go on long enough to say that the sugar frauds system was not started by the present administration of the customs and that he knew that it had been in operation for forty years. JOHN ARBUCKLE ON HAVEMEYER.

The talk shifted to the Arbuckle fight with the American Sugar Refining Company and the invention of machinery which enabled Arbuckle Bros. to stand off the trust by putting up sugar automatically in three and five pound bags. At this point Mr. Arbuckle was asked if the American Sugar Refining Company had any interest in Arbuckle Bros. This Mr. Arbuckle denied emphatically. He said that H. O. Havemeyer had tried very hard after the fight had been on for some time to buy a 51 per cent. interest in Arbuckle Bros. "I told him," said Mr. Arbuckle Bros. "I told him," said Mr. Arbuckle Bros. "I told him," said Mr. Arbuckle, "that never so long as I lived should be have a dollar's interest." Speaking of Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Arbuckle related that he had once called upon him at his home and had found him playing the violin in his library. Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Arbuckle said, had a fine taste in pictures, and the pictures in his library were worth several hundred thousand dollars.

"As I entered and found Mr. Havemeyer elaving" he continued. "I asked to be

his library were worth several hundred thousand dollars.

"As I entered and found Mr. Havemeyer playing," he continued, "I asked to be allowed to sit in an alcove so as not to disturb Mr. Havemeyer. When he had finished I approached him and said 'Mr. Havemeyer, you can't be such a bad man as people say you are, you who love pictures and play so beautifully.' He smiled, but made no reply.

Continuing his recollections of Mr. Havemeyer, whom he said he had met frequently abroad as well as at home, Mr. Arbuckle recalled one of their last meetings. "We were talking over things," said he, "and Mr. Havemeyer said I haven't a friend below Fourteenth street,' and then added 'and I don't give a damn." It was too bad," concluded Mr. Arbuckle, 'that a man who was so pleasant and so nice a man socially as Mr. Havemeyer should not have had higher ideals in business."

COUNSEL ON JOHN ARBUCKLE. William N. Dykman, of counsel for Ar-buckle Bros., gave out the following statement yesterday relative to the settlement with the Government:

This settlement covers the whole busiof their refinery in 1898. In 1905 the Treasury Department sent

its representative to the firm of Arbuckie Bros. with a request that he be allowed to investigate sugar weighing on their docks and examine their books of ac-count. Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. gave the Treasury representative every facility for investigation and opened their books and after an extended examination he made a report which Arbuckle Bros. been led to believe approved all their

represening the Department of Justice, sked that expert accountants representing the Government be allowed to examination of Arbuckle Bros. books. His request was at once complied with and every facility was placed at their disa short while ago the results of the examination were announced. Arbuckle Bros.' books showed the weights of sugar greed to between Arbuckle Bros. and the parties from whom they purchase The Custom House records showed the weights ascertained by the Government weighers and reported to the Custom House by these weighers, upon which and upon the polarisoope tests the duties had been figured by Custom House men. The Custom House books were opened Arbuckle Bros.' examination by Mr.
Stimson and this examination for the first time revealed that the Government weighers had reported to the Custom use a less weight of sugar than Arbuckle

mount, he thought, to \$300,000, perhaps of of 1 per cent. of the duty.

"The fact is," said Mr. Post, "that the iovernment weighers always gave the lovernment weighers always gave the lovernment weighers always gave the lovernment af few pounds here and there, and naturally they got in the habit of the sugar at so many cents a hundred restring other august concerns in the same connected the seller and the city weigher. pounds that the seller and the city weigher were financially interested in reporting the highest weights. The city weighers were also checked by Arbuckle Bros. checker. The human equation will certainly account for some difference in weight. As a matter of fact, since 1907, when the present formatter. when the present Government investiga-tion at the American company's docks began, the city weighers have constantly disagreed, but the Government weighers

difference is something over 1 per cent. On this difference the duties have now

cargo of sugar landed on their docks, de-posited at the New York Custom House the sworn consular invoice in which was stated the full and true weight of sugar in the cargo. I understand the law to be that before the sugar leaves the ship duty n the consular invoice upon the basis o se polariscope test. Later the Government chemists test the samples taken by the lovernment samplers and announce to he importer the duty as finally settled. The result was announced to Arbuckle Bros. in statements that the duties tentatively paid were too great or too small and

settlement was made in each case according to this final liquidation. suspected these differences in weights and found in Canada a distinct prejudice as soon as their examination of the Custom House records satisfied them they were in debt to the Government they voluntarily paid the full amount due as shown by the

paid the full amount due as shown by the Custom House to speak for him.

JOHN ARBUCKLE ON PIRATES.
John Arbuckle said yesterday that he is working on a statement which will be his personal explanation of the under-reighing of Arbuckle Bros.' sugar importations.

"My skirts are clear in this matter," sugar settlements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Officials of the Covernment declared to-day that the discovery of short weighing of sugar imported by Arbuckle Bros. and the National Sugar Refining Company at the port of New York had been due merely to suspicion growing out of the exposure of the underweighing frauds which benefited the American Sugar Refining Company, the sugar trust, to the extent of more than \$2,000,000 at least. It was in shape for residence and trade."

admitted practically that no direct evidence of criminality in the Arbuckle and National cases had been obtained, but it was said that the Government intended to keep probing and would not make any promise of immunity from prosecu-tion in its settlement with the companies

While Government officials were mighty close mouthed on the subject, it was inferred from what they did say that no

inferred from what they did say that no evidence to implicate any person or persons criminally in the underweighing of sugar imported by the Arbuckles and the National had been obtained. As to the secrecy which has been observed the explanation was made that the Government regarded it as better to make no statement until its entire investigation had been completed.

Denial was made that there was any favoritism shown toward the Arbuckles and the National. One high official of the Department of Justice when asked why the Arbuckles and the National were not sued said that the desire of the Government was to avoid a suit if possible. It had not found it necessary to enter suit, he said, because the companies involved had agreed to pay the money demanded by the Government.

There have been rumors that Henry L. Stimson, the special counsel of the Department of Justice in the sugar fraud cases, was to receive in payment of his services a percentage of the amount of money collected by the Government from the several sugar importing companies. This was deciled to-day at the Departments.

money collected by the Government from the several sugar importing companies. This was denied to day at the Department of Justice, where the statement was made that when Mr. Stimson resigned from the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and became the Government's special counsel a retainer was given him with the understanding that the Attorney-General would determine the amount of his compensation when his work was finished. That arrangement, it was said, was in force still. The statement was made that the usual legal contingent fee was 2 per cent., but that Mr. Stimson would not receive but that Mr. Stimson would not recei that percentage of all the money collect

FIRST CALLED UNDERTAKER. Then A. W. Van Winkle Killed Himself in the Park.

Albert W. Van Winkle of 48 West Ninetyfirst street shot himself in the head yeserday afternoon at Ninetieth street and the West Drive in Central Park.

Van Winkle, who was 68 years old, was president of R. S. Luqueer & Co. of 67 Murray street, dealers in leather har-He was a director of the Gas Stove Utensil Company of 76 Park place and was actively engaged in business He was a bachelor and for several years had lived in the boarding house of Mrs. Catherine C. Franks at 48 West Ninety first street.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock Van Winkle told Mrs. Franks that he was going for a walk and would return early. About 4 o'clock Charles F. Bachman of 102 West Eighty-fifth street, who attends De Witt Clinton High School, noticed a man on a bench in the park. The man was stretched out, and Bachman, moving pearer; asw a revolver in his hand.

A note was found asking that a nephew, Mount Vernon, be notified. Setley was unable to give any reason for the suicide. At the boarding house the Coroner ound letters and papers and a gold watch which Van Winkle left for his nephew. One of the letters requested that Setley take care of the body, but there were no explanations. Members of R. S. Luqueer & Co. said last night that Van Winkle was not worried about business.

Van Winkle was a son of the late John Waling Van Winkle and Margaret McCurdy Van Winkle.

It was said last night that Van Winkle's harness business had suffered in recent years because of the reconstitution.

It was said last night that Van Winkle's harness business had suffered in recent years because of the popularity of the automobile and that his bank account showed yesterday a balance of only \$4,000. His fortune had been estimated at \$500,000. Van Winkle's lawyer, Henry H. McCorkle of 229 West 101st street, said the \$4,000 was all that was left. According to a nephew, Albert Van Winkle Setley of 321 Seneca avenue, Mount Vernon, Van Winkle carried insurance policies for \$50,000.

him over the telephone early yesterday afternoon to be at the house at 5 o'clock. The undertaking firm of Edward M. Senior's Sons was asked to have a representative call at the same hour.

Francis T. Luqueer, president then of R. S. Luqueer & Co., shot himself on March. R. S. Luqueer & Co., shot himself on March 31, 1903, at his house, 47 East Sixty-third street. He was in poor health. He was a captain in the Seventh Regiment vet-erans. His grandfather, R. S. Luqueer, founded the firm.

MERCHANT DIES AT HIS DESK. Passerby Sees Through a Window T. J.

Bloomer's Body on the Floor. Theophilus J. Bloomer, head of Bloome & Co., lime merchants at 290 Front street was found dving in his office last night He was 76 years old and was the father of Millard J. Bloomer, editor of the Harlem Local and president of the Home Life Publishing Comapny of 150 Nassau street, and Harvey N. Bloomer, a real estate dealer

evening looked through the first floor windows of Bloomer & Co.'s offices and saw a man lying on the floor. A light was burning over the open desk. Two olicemen identified the man as Bloomer. He was in the habit of working in his office in the evening and they had seen him there often.

There was an odor of gas in the room There was an odor of gas in the room, but there were no open jets. It was thought that a little gas had escaped from the stove, which was lighted. Dr. Spalding of the Hudson street hospital thought appolexy had caused death.

Bloomer lived at the Iona, at 124th street and St. Nicholas avenue. He was well known in Harlem. He was born in Ohio and came to New York early in life. In the civil war time he executed many.

Onto and came to New York early in Ire. In the civil war time he executed many contracts for the Government and was a friend of several officials in Washington, particularly Secretary of State Seward. He was in the lime business in New York, with kilns at Fall River, N. Y., for more than thirty years. His wife died several recovers and the addition to his some he is than thirty years. His wife died se years ago. In addition to his sons he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. May Hall, whose husband is a real estate dealer.

#### CANADA NOT CORDIAL.

ord Northeliffe Says He Found a Prej udice Against Englishmen.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18 .- A cable espatch to-night tells of an interview with Lord Northcliffe at London descriptive of his Canadian visit. He says he against Englishmen, and the cable adds "This is due almost entirely from the fact that England during the last twenty years has made of Canada a dumping

THE MODERN WOMAN has hardwood floors and rags in her house, and, so the best means of keeping both in perfect unmarred, unters condition, she has her furniture aguipped with FELTOID CASTERS \$ AND TIPS



POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. fayor McClellan at Princeton Traces Its

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16 .- Mayo leorge B. McClellan, '86, of New York delivered the second and last of the Stafford Little lectures of the year before a large audience this evening founded by Henry Stafford Little, '84, and was held by ex-President Grover Cleveland until his death.

The general theme of the course this is "Present Day Legislation" and in his first lecture Mayor McClellan discussed the meaning of the term and delegislation as the modification of law by the exercise of the sovereign will. The speaker took as his subject this even ing "The Present Tendency of Legisla-tion." He was introduced by President

Mayor McClellan said that the retire ment of Jefferson from Washington's Cabinet in 1794 marked the beginning of his leadership of the full fledged acivity of the Republican party. He held that the inslienable rights of man must be preserved at all cost; the right of life, ven if it sent hundreds of innocent reople to the guillotine; the right of liberty, even though thousands were imprisoned for freedom of speech and freedom of thought, and the right of property, even though it necessitated the appropriation of every penny owned by political opponents.

No sooner was he out of the Cabine than Jefferson began a campaign against the Federalists for their alleged desire to violate the Constitution and to make it fail. From earing but little for the Con-stitution, Jefferson by constantly defend-ing it from the imaginary attacks of those who cared far more for it than he did ended by deluding himself into the belief that he was its one and only friend and that without him it would have succumbed to Federalist treachery. Constant repetition nyth has ended by making history share in Jefferson's delusion. In 1801, on his election to the Presidency, Jefferson feit that his work had not been in vain and that for the time at least the Constitution was safe. Jefferson and his friends then proceeded to make of the Constitution a fetich and to call upon the American people to worship it. This the American people willingly did, and despite the fact that Jefferson was the first President to violate it they made him the high priest of their constitutional religion.

Under Jefferson's guidange, the lecturer said, the worship of the Constitution had produced "a general faith in the power of all law, while it was near treason to ginning and end of all things, the summum onum, the source of all happiness and the efence and even the source of all rights."

Jeffersonism red to the doctrine of laissez fair and the power of the law, but differed on he question of the social compact. But Benthamism was a philosophical scheme of government, while Jeffersonism was political platform of half baked and dittering generalities intended to catch

The Constitution fetich of Jefferson, the statute worship of Bentham, necessarily resulted in inculcating in men's minds a firm belief in the efficacy of legislation. Both Jefferson and Bentham were inclined to forget that the law is only the instrument through which public opinion speaks, that it is only the recognition of existing sustom, that it merely prescribes a penaity for a preexistent offence and to regard it as an end in itself. From this it was only a step to regard it as an omniscient conclousness, omnipotent to accomplish what lectivism began to influence public opinio in the United States this view of legisla-tion made of it a ready vehicle for the expression of the new doctrine.

The lecturer said that at the presen The lecturer said that at the present time the collectivist wave seems to be growing; that "succeeding Congresses and Legislatures, Presidents, Governors and Mayors vie with their predecessors in the effort to anticipate the whims of the popular collectivistic appetite."

But just as Benthamism contained within itself the germ of its own undoing, and when at the very height of its influence and power was on the very verge of dissolution, so collectivism, which to-day seems all triumphant, holds within itself hat which may mean its ruin. The seed of destruction latent in col-lectivism is the enormous cost to the tax-

of the doctrine. In closing Mayor McClellan said:

The sincere collectivist is a good deal stract principles for the political and so apply them practically without delay. Accordingly he clamors for a direct appeal to the people, convinced that they can be

rould reduce Congress and the State Legislatures to positions of minor importance and destroy our representative system. It has been said that the people are neithe wise enough nor competent to vote directly on the laws, and it has been pointed out that if it is very difficult to arouse publi interest on constitutional amendments, how much more difficult would it be to arouse

nterest on ordinary statutes.

The referendum is still in its trial stage It may prove utterly impractical and fail.

It may prove itself to be the instrument of radical collectivism. Or on the other hand the hard headed common sense of the American people may assert itself and the referendum, by checking extravagance, opposing centralization and dis-couraging violent innovation, may prove itself to be the best friend conservation has ever had.

If There Was Bribery, Says Lawyer, I Was Done at 117 Wall Street-Bender-nagel, It Is Declared, Had Nothing to Do With the Weighing of Sugar.

The summing up by counsel in the sugar case now on trial before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court consumed the entire session yesterday and will be concluded this morning by the final address to the jury by Henry L. Stimson, the Government prosecutor. The feature of the day was the attitude of the three lawyers for Bendernagel, Spitzer and the four checkers. All three in one way or another attacked the sugar trust and the system on the docks in Williamsburg. The defendants, declared Henry F. Cochrane, were the victims of the system on the docks which permitted not only gross inaccuracies in weighing but even put temptations in the way of the employees and the Govern-ment weighers. He did not believe he said, that any fraudulent device had been used by the sugar employees to affect the Government weighers' weights, but if it existed at all it was probably devised by Richard Whalley, who assisted Richard Parr in the raid of Novemb 1907. The so-called "big six" had no existence except in the imaginations of the informers

Charles M. Beattie, counsel for Bendernagel, said that it was ridiculous to bring ndernagel into this case as the man higher up. If the Government wanted the men higher up why didn't it go to 117 Wall street. Bendernagel had no motive for defrauding the Governm He had been shown to be a man of the highest business and social connections and no evidence whatever had been brought to show that he had any guilty knowledge that frauds against the Gov nment were being committed.
"The trust," said the lawyer, "appears

to have made millions through these frauds, but these poor underlings do no seem to have profited much by them. The great trust has fattened on these frauds and now it is assisting the Gov-The great trust has fattened on these frauds and now it is assisting the Government in prosecuting these poor men. We find that the president of the sugar company has been ordering clerks to come here and testify against them. Bendernagel had nothing to do with the weighing of sugar. The Government had shown that the sugar trust could get its own weights and if any bribery was done it was done at 117 Wall street.

Clarence Lerow, counsel for Oliver Spitzer, savagely attacked the character and credibility of many of the Government witnesses. Whalley he characterized as a deserter from the navy and a man whose word was worthless. Thomas Hyatt, the Government district weigher who had charge of the Williamsburg docks at the time of the raid, was a "monumental ass," and as for Parr he preferred to draw the veil of charity over his past. The Government's whole case, he said, rested on the assumption that the figures of the city weighers were correct, but there was no evidence to prove that it was correct. The lawyer followed this up with a/description of the high up sugar officials "sitting in their ease and luxury while these poor devils worked to put money in their pockets."

The case will go to the jury by noon to-day, Judge Martin admonished the jurors not to express any opinion on the

The case will go to the jury by noon to-day. Judge Martin admonished the jurors not to express any opinion on the issue even among themselves. He also cautioned that it would be better not to read the newspapers until their deliberations had been concluded.

"So far as I have seen," remarked the Court, "there has been nothing in the papers that would be harmful, but I think it is better for you under the circumstances.

CHERSE AND PIGS PRAUDS George Drivas of 17 Roosevelt street and George P. Calogera of 32 New Bowery, importers of figs and cheeses, were arrested yesterday accused of getting figs in underweight. They gave \$5,000 bail each.

At yesterday's session of the trial in the United States Circuit Court of Joseph McMahon, formerly an assistant Government weigher, on the charge of con-

McMahon, formerly an assistant Government weigher, on the charge of conspiracy with Eustadio D. Papavasilopulo, to defraud the Government out of customs duties on fig importations, testimony was offered to show that the defendant was guilty of other offences of a similar nature. It was stated that McMahon conspired with Frank Cusimano, an importer of 19 Broadway, who was arrested last Tuesday, of effecting the entry of twenty-one cases of cheese on the Regina Elena in November, 1906, at half the real weight.

SAYS CAPT. LOOSE CONFESSED So Osbon Writes-New Thinks That He Was About to Confess.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 .- Capt. J. E. Bernie eceived to-day a letter from the secretary of the Arctic Club in New York in which he said that Capt. Loose had made confession that he was faking in his accusation against Dr. Cook respecting the alleged falsification of observations the alleged falsif on the polar trip.

The secretary of the Arctic Club is B. S. Osbon, a Cook supporter. Concerning the letter which he wrote to Capt. Bernier saying that Capt. Loose had made a confession that he was faking in his accusations against Dr. Cook. Osbon said last night that the announcement was premature. He said he had overheard Capt. Loose say when asked about the story that he was out for the money and didn't give a damn how he got it. That convinced Osbon, he said, that Loose was a faker.

Then too a friend of his, whose name Mr. Osbon was bound not to divulge, had drawn up a confession for Loose to sign. Osbon said Loose was all ready to sign it when an interruption came and he changed his mind. Osbon was confident last night, he said, that the confession would be signed some time.

Loose says that George H. Lightfoot tried to get him to recall his affidavite and deny the truth of them and that he refused.

MAY BE CROMWELL'S BURGLAR

Negro With Stolen Cuff Links and a Gun Caught in the Apartment House. Shouts of "Police!" came from the Crom well apartment house, at 137th street and Broadway, a little after 10 o'clock

Accordingly he clamars for a direct appeal to the people, convinced that they can be induced to make up for the shortcomings of their representatives. It never occurs to him that the people's representatives may have exceeded their mandate and that, given the chance, the people may prove themselves far more conservative than Congress.

Many practical objections have been urged against the referendum. It is eumbersome and slow, its general adoption would reduce Congress and the State Legis-

floor.

A pair of gold cuff links found in the negro's pocket were identified by Baker Spaulding, whose apartment in the building at 600 was one of those entered building at 600 was one of those entered Saturday night, as his.

In the fight which they had with him before they got him quieted down Cannon and Quinn saw the fiegro throw something away. The detectives found a loaded revolver in the hall.

The prisoner said he was Thomas Bloomer, 29 years old, of 14 West 134th street. He denied having had anything to do with the robberies of Saturday night. He was locked up charged with unlawful entry and carrying a concealed weapon.

PITCH INTO SUGAR TRUST Printers' Ink Answered

# Who Are Rubber Heels For?



From Printers' Ink, Dec. 8, '09 AN IDEA FOR PUSHING RUB-BER HEELS

New York, Nov. 12, 1909. Editor of Printers' Ink:

I think there are great possibilities for increasing the demand for rubber heels among persons who do a great deal of walking. There are thousands of policemen and letter carriers in this country. A careful system of correspondence that would reach this immense army would be effective. A booklet directed to each one of them, as far as possible, explaining the advantages of rubber heels. their superior wearing qualities, the pleasure it gives to walking, and also some specific information as to how much the rubber heel outwears the leather (which it certainly does); also some testi-monials from letter carriers and policemen who have used them, would, I think, increase the num-ber of wearers of rubber heels.

ber of wearers of rubber heels.

The enclosed ad may serve all right as a reminder, but I don't think the average man who has to do a great deal of walking cares a rap whether Johnny Hayes won the race with rubber heels or leather ones. But if you can give this man some facts showing the advantages of rubber heels to him personally, he will become interested. And this could be done by a

booklet to his home. Hoping this suggestion is favorably received, I remain
D. A. BUCKLEY,

They are for all thoughtful, sensible people who stand or walk to their work. They are not for classes and they are not advertised to classes.

Persons who wear government uniforms-city, state or federalmay have recourse to the advertising of the O'S Rubber Co., through the standard mediums of publicity employed, setting forth the reasons why they should wear heels of live rubber, and in the exercise of good judgment they should wear live rubber heels and soles on their shoes for economy and comfort, two very forcible reasons, without special solicitation. WHO ARE RUB-BER HEELS FOR? May as well ask who uses flour-flour is good for pastry and doughnuts, but its great broad use is for making bread. So it is with heels of live rubber; undoubtedly they are good for the classes mentioned in the article quoted from Printers' Ink. The fact of the matter is it is difficult to conceive of any walk in life where they could not be used to advantage.

WHO ARE RUBBER HEELS FOR? Rubber heels are for everyone who wear shoes-not for the feeble and aged, or the sick-not for nurses-not for professional walkers-and not for those who walk much or for those who walk little. But for everybody, from the child to the centenarian, for girls and boys, for men and women; for those of sedentary habits, for those who are active; for the professional and the business man, for the trade worker, the school boy and the school girl, for the housewife, the

Care Boston Globe saleslady, the society woman, the stenographer, the man and woman

of every walk of life. There are just two ways to walk natural, either barefoot or on heem of live rubber. The first is impracticable and the second restores nature's cushion to the foot by removing the hard, unyielding, unelastic iron paved heels of leather, and substituting for them a resilient natural cushion of new live rubber, which gives the spring of youth to every step, the bound of elasticity and comfort to walking.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS FITTED WITH O'S HEELS OF LIVE RUBBER AND YOU WILL WANT TO WALK.

Every shoe dealer, every maker and repairer, carry O'S rubber heels; there are imitations that leave the shoemaker a bit more profit, but cost you the same, 50c. Unless you specify O'S in ordering, you may get the imitation.

Then there is the O'Sullivan Live Rubber Sole, companion to the heel, that make you immune against climatic changes as far as your feet are concerned. The soles will do this, and they are light, healthy and invisible. Order a pair fitted to your boots at once and you can dismiss the overshoe question-absolutely. One set will wear you from November to May, and your feet are comfortable all the time-soles \$1.50, heels 50c, -soles made for men's and women's shoes You can get the outfit at any first class retail shoe store. If your dealer cannot supply you, advise the makers.

A valuable booklet on walking and foot fitting will be sent you on receipt of a postal-addressed to the makers.

## O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Will Invade John Raines's District When a Successor Is Elected. The special votes for women committee instituted by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

which has been concentrating its energies election in the Seventh Senatorial dis-trict, is now broadening its scope in a hearts of politicians and antis. Mrs. Francis Cabot has accepted the

chairmanship of the committee and has agreed to accompany Mrs. Blatch to Canandaigus soon after Christmas to see what can be done about electing a pro-suffragist to succeed Senator Raines. They will work with a local committee of which Miss Anna FitzHugh Miller is chairman. hairman.
Mrs. Hetty Graham started for Buffalo

Wednesday night. Her mission is to ersuade the citizens of that city to insist that the next Assemblyman they send to Albany shall use his influence to get that votes for women resolution out of com-

Woman suffrage is the greatest politi-"Woman suffrage is the greatest politi-cal issue of the twentieth century," said Mrs. Blatch yesterday afternoon, "and we are going to make these politicians see it. The only way we can open their eyes is by showing them that we have power to defeat them in elections if they won't pay any attention to our petitions. The girls over in Brooklyn are holding two open air meetings every night, and Elizabeth girls over in Brooklyn are holding two open air meetings every night, and Elizabeth Cook has arranged for conferences with Mr. McCrate, the Republican candidate, and also with the Civic Alliance candidate. If we can't persuade the candidates to espouse our cause our meetings will not be wasted, because they at least educate the citizens."

To Remodel N. Y. Central's Harlem Station.

A. R. Collins as architect for the New York Central Railroad Company has filed plans for remodelling the large hied plans for remodelling the large Harlem passenger station on Park avenue from 125th to 126th street, adding a new mezzanine waiting room and refitting the telephone and telegraph and tipket offices and transferring the smoking room to the basement.

Ellis I. Rossen, the lawyer and school teacher who tried to prove his sanity by Boys who saw a man come out of the Cromwell Saturday night wearing a cap, which he changed to a het in a nearby store, said the man they saw was white. ommitted to the Manhattan State Hos

SUFFRAGISTS TO WORK UPSTATE. WAYS OF TREATING ALCOHOLICS. Dr. Gregory Tells Commissioners of Accounts of Bellevue Methods ..

The Commissioners of Accounts, who are investigating conditions in Bellevue Hospital, learned some interesting details for the last fortnight on the approaching of the methods which are adopted in the election in the Seventh Senatorial dishospital for sobering up "drunks." Dr. trict, is now broadening its scope in a S. M. Gregory, who is in charge of the psychopathic ward, was called as a wit-

s. M. Gregory, who is in charge of the psychopathic ward, was called as a witness and he testified that the best method of dealing with violent and highly hervons patients was what was known as the "immersion treatment."

"Another treatment." he went on to say, "is that of forceful restraint, but this is apt to be dangerous when the patient resists. It is only used when no other treatment is available. Another treatment is by the injection or by use in some other form of drugs. Still another method is to place the patient in a hammock, with pillows under his head, well covered up and suspended in a bathtub. through which water of an even temperature is kept running. This is the most successful of all the methods and its quieting effect is remarkable."

Dr. Gregory said that Bellevue was not equipped with as many baths as it ought to have for giving this kind of treatment. He stated also that the helpers employed in the hospital had generally been incompetent, that they were recruited from the alcoholic ward and lodging houses and got only \$12 a month. Of late, however, the witness said, there had been some improvement in the character of the helpers employed for the reason that the pay had been advanced to \$15 a month, but even that wage Dr. Gregory said was not sufficient to attract men of such character as were needed in the hospital.

Brighten Tiomes Darkened by death of the Bready Lack of Work, Accident or

Sickness Many such among the 3,000 homes we are helping Send check to R. S. Minturn. Tressures m 211. No. 105 East 22ad 5 R. FULTON GUTTING, Preside N. Y. Association for Improving & CONDITION of the POOR.